

in the genera allied to *Lepisma* the body terminates in slender elongated filaments. In these however the number is more than two, and the form of the mandibles is also distinct; but from a review of the general characters of *Campodea* I think it certain that notwithstanding these minor differences it must be considered as a new genus, more nearly allied to *Lepisma* and *Machilis* than it is to any other group of annulose animals.

P.S. On showing my drawings of this insect to M. Gervais he immediately recognized it as one which he had found in the garden of his residence in Paris, further stating that he had discovered a second species of the same group.

Can this insect be *Lithobius pusillus** of Van Heyden (Mus. Seck. Bd. 2, 1837, p. 305)?

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Plate VIII. fig. 14, upper, and fig. 15, under, side of the insect magnified; fig. 16, under side of the head; fig. 17, apex of antenna; fig. 18, labrum; fig. 19, mandible; fig. 20, an undetermined part of the mouth; fig. 21, 22, maxillæ; fig. 23, portion of base of abdomen beneath; fig. 24, 25, apex of legs.

XXXVII. *On two Species of Cremastocheilus from Northern India.* By W. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., F.L.S., President of the Entomological Society, &c.

[Read 1st November, 1841.]

Sp. 1. *Cremastocheilus Campbellii*. (Plate XIII. fig. 1.)

Length $\frac{6}{10}$ inch. From the north of India.

In my own collection.

Head large, depressed, elongate-quadrate, slightly emarginate in front, rounded on the anterior angles, and excavated on the sides to receive the eyes and antennæ. Antennæ situated close to and just in advance of the eyes; ten-jointed, the first joint large, elongate, triangular, the six following small, transverse, and the three terminal ones forming an ovate club when closed. Thorax orbicular, truncate posteriorly, with a slightly depressed longitudinal line down the centre, the upper surface closely and deeply punc-

* "Weiss, kurz, behaart, am letzten segment zwei horizontale hornchen. Lang $2\frac{1}{2}$ bis 3 lin. Frankf. in feuchten erde."

tured; metasternum prolonged into a robust straight spine, covered with long bristly hairs, pointing downwards just before the anterior pair of legs. Scutellum large, elongate, triangular, punctured. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, elongate, the upper surface deeply punctured, rounded at the apex, and deeply excavated laterally behind the shoulders. Legs long, somewhat slender; the anterior tibia with two strong teeth on the apex exteriorly. Tarsi five-jointed, the first joint nearly concealed, the terminal joint the most slender; the joints grooved on the upper surface. Claws short, nearly straight.

This species is entirely of a jet, somewhat glossy, black, the antennæ and trophi inclining to piceous.

Sp. 2. *Cremastocheilus brunneus*. (Plate XIII. fig. 2.)

Length $\frac{5}{10}$ inch. From Upper India.

In my own collection.

Head depressed, subquadrate, narrowed in front, rounded on the anterior angles, excavated for the insertion of the eyes and antennæ; black, with the upper surface rugosely punctured. Thorax orbicular, with a depressed longitudinal line down the centre, thickly and deeply punctured on the upper surface, very dark pitchy brown, shining; mesosternum terminating in a strong, somewhat curved, hairy spine, pointing downwards, just before the anterior pair of legs. Scutellum large, elongate, trigonate, pitchy brown, slightly rugose. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, elongate; the apex angular, deeply excavated laterally behind the shoulders, slightly punctured, shining, of a rich dark brown, darker on the shoulder. Wings ample. Body underneath dark brown, shining, the region of the metasternum deeply punctured and covered with long silky hairs. Legs long, slender, pitchy brown, the anterior tibia with two strong teeth on the apex externally. Tarsi five-jointed, the first joint nearly concealed, terminal joint the most slender. Claws short, nearly straight.

The two species I have just described were collected by Lieut. G. Campbell, of the Bengal Artillery, in the north of India, but exactly in what part I am unable to say. They are nearly allied species, but abundantly distinct; the latter, besides differing in colour, has a rounder thorax, the apex of the elytra not rounded, and the mesosternum covered with a silky pubescence. The genus *Cremastocheilus*, as it now stands, contains species very different in structure and must be divided, in which case the two species now described will form a good sub-genus, which may be distinguished by the orbicular thorax, the produced metasternum,

and the somewhat long and slender legs. This is merely thrown out as a hint to any Entomologist who will revise the various species of *Cremastocheilus* and distribute them into natural sub-genera.

[P.S. Mr. Saunders having placed in my hands the two insects above described, with a view to the examination of their trophi and the investigation of their generic characters, with reference to the Monograph of Dr. Burmeister recently published upon the *Cremastocheili* in Dr. Germar's "Zeitschrift für die Entomologie," the following remarks have been rendered necessary:—In their narrow mentum, exposing the base of the maxillæ, the elongated body, rounded sides of the prothorax (which is narrowed before and behind), in the channelled mentum, in the galea and mando of maxillæ being bidentate, in all the tarsi being bidentate and longer than the tibiæ, these two species come into Burmeister's new genus *Cænocheilus*† (Germar's Zeitschr. vol. iii. p. 250, 268); but all the species of that genus are from South Africa. From *Genuchus* they differ in having the bidentate galea and mando, the mentum not tubercled, and the tibiæ not 3-dentate; and from *Centrognathus* (Guérin, an Indian genus formed of a single species) in the mentum not tubercled, and the galea not 1-dentate; from the other *Cremastocheilides* they differ in having the mentum narrowed at the base. See also Burmeister, Handb. d. Ent., vol. iii. p. 667.—*J. O. W.*]

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Plate XIII, fig. 1. *C. Campbellii*.

1 *a*, mandible; 1 *b*, maxilla; 1 *c*, apex of antenna; 1 *d*, under side of front of head, * base of antenna beneath; 1 *e*, fore foot; 1 *f*, hind foot.

fig. 2. *C. brunneus*,

2 *a*, apex of maxilla.

† *C. Paulus*, G. & P.; *Maurus*, F.; *Sulcatus*, B. (*Maurus* G. & P.); *Ventricosus*, Sch. (*Bron* G. & P.); *Senegalensis*, G. & P.; *Lugubris*, F.